

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL

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ANNUAL AUDITED REP FORM X-17A-5 PART III

RECD S.E.C.

SEC FILE NUMBER

8- 52045

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

EPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	4/1/01	AND ENDING	
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. REGI	STRANT IDENTIF	ICATION	
AME OF BROKER-DEALER:			
Turchin Financial Corporation ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)			OFFICIAL USE ONLY
		Box No.)	FIRM ID. NO.
5172 Village Creek Drive, Suite	104		
	(No. and Street)		
Plano	Texas		75093
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT who	OUNTANT IDENTI		
Grant Thornton LLP	– if individual, state last, first, m	:	
1717 Main Street, Suite 500	— ij marviauai, siale iusi, jusi, mi Dallas	Texas	75201
(Address)	(City)	(State)	PROCESSED Zip Code
△ Certified Public Accountant□ Public Accountant□ Accountant not resident in United S	tates or any of its posse	ssions.	JUN 0 5 2002 THOMSON
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONL	Υ	FINANCIAL
		<u>:</u>	

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid CIMI control number

must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2,

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Gil Turchin , swear (or affirm) that, to the	: 1e
best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of	
Turchin Financial Corporation , as o	of .
March 31, 198 2002 are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the compar	174 17
nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified soley as that of	
a customer, except as follows:	: "1
^	
$\mathcal{Y}_{1}(0)$	
Signature	- : 1
anuliiiiiiiiiiiii.	: ,
President O Supplied Title	_
Mine Derse Marcin & Son Alexander	1.1
Notary Public S A Manual A Man	[]
Notary Public Notary Public SPRES A PRES	į 1
THE TAX SOLD STATE OF THE STATE	
This report** contains (check all applicable boxes):	; '
X (a) Facing page.	
(b) Statement of Financial Condition. X (c) Statement of Income (Loss).	
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	;
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.	1.5
 □ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors. □ (g) Computation of Net Capital 	1:57
X (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.	į. Švi
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.	ha :
(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and t Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.	TIC .
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of co)n-
solidation. X (I) An Oath or Affirmation.	5
(I) An Oath or Affirmation. (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit	it. 🧗
X (o) Independent Certified Public Accountants' report on internal control	
**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).	•

Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d) of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Turchin Financial Corporation

March 31, 2002

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Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Board of Directors Turchin Financial Corporation

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Turchin Financial Corporation, as of March 31, 2002, and the related statements of operations and retained earnings and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Turchin Financial Corporation, as of March 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I and II is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Grant Monton LLP

Dallas, Texas May 10, 2002

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

March 31, 2002

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents Certificate of deposit Refundable income taxes	\$ 2,791 6,650 3,449
Total assets	\$ <u>12,890</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Liabilities Franchise taxes payable	\$ 758
Commitments and contingencies	-
Stockholder's equity Common stock - \$0.01 par, 10,000 shares authorized; 1,000 shares issued and outstanding Additional paid-in capital Retained earnings	10 9,990 <u>2,132</u>
Total stockholder's equity	12,132
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ <u>12,890</u>

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

Year ended March 31, 2002

Revenues	
Fees and services	\$ 12,750
Interest income	<u>362</u>
	13,112
Expenses	
Promotional	1,158
Regulatory	815
Rent	8,100
Professional	4,525
Insurance	1,916
Travel	2,089
Telephone	2,780
Auto	791
Other	2,054
	24,228
Loss before income taxes	(11,116)
Income tax benefit - current	1,529
Net loss	(9,587)
Retained earnings, beginning of year	<u>11,719</u>
Retained earnings, end of year	\$ <u>2,132</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended March 31, 2002

Cash flows from operating activities	
Net loss	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in	
operating activities	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	
Certificate of deposit	(363)
Refundable income taxes	(3,449)
Franchise taxes payable	758
Income taxes payable	(2,524)
Net cash used in operating activities	(15,165)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>17,956</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ <u>2,791</u>
Supplemental disclosures Cash paid for income taxes	\$ <u>1,920</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2002

NOTE A - NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Turchin Financial Corporation (the Company) is a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD). Substantially all of the Company's business is conducted with customers located in the state of Texas.

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of financial instruments reported on the Company's balance sheet approximate fair value.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company has defined cash equivalents as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of less than ninety days.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of "temporary differences" by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of existing assets and liabilities.

Fees and Services

Fees and services revenue include fees arising from offerings in which the Company provides merger and acquisition, financial advisory or restructuring advice. Such fees are recognized as projects are completed or monthly for regular services.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

March 31, 2002

NOTE B - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum amount of net capital, as defined under such provisions. Net capital and the related net capital ratio may fluctuate on a daily basis. At March 31, 2002, the Company had net capital of approximately \$12,032 and a net capital requirement of \$5,000. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 0.1:1. The Securities and Exchange Commission permits a ratio of no greater than 15 to 1.

NOTE C - LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS

During the year ended March 31, 2002, there were no liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as of March 31, 2002

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

March 31, 2002

NET CAPITAL	
Total stockholder's equity	\$12,132
Deduction and/or charges Haircuts on certificate of deposit	100
Net capital	\$ <u>12,032</u>
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
Total liabilities	\$ <u> 758</u>
COMPUTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	
Minimum net capital required (6-2/3% of total aggregate indebtedness)	\$ 51
Minimum dollar net capital requirement of reporting broker or dealer	\$ 5,000
Net capital requirement (greater of above two minimum requirement amounts)	\$ <u>5,000</u>
Net capital in excess of required minimum	\$ <u>7,032</u>
Excess net capital at 1000%	\$ <u>7,032</u>
Ratio: Aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>0.1:1</u>
RECONCILIATION WITH UNAUDITED FOCUS REPORT	
Net capital as reported in unaudited FOCUS Report as of March 31, 2002	\$11,167
Adjustments to: Provision for income and franchise taxes Interest income	771 94
Net capital as reported above	\$ <u>12,032</u>

COMPUTATION OF DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

March 31, 2002

The Company has claimed an exemption from Rule 15c3-3 under section (k)(2)(ii). The Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Required by SEC Rule 17a-5 Year ended March 31, 2002

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Board of Directors Turchin Financial Corporation

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Turchin Financial Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2002, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemption provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives.

Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

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Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at March 31, 2002, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Grant Monton LLP

Dallas, Texas May 10, 2002